

Catawba Journal.

VOL. II.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1826.

[NO. 88.]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By LEMUEL BINGHAM,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to me by book accounts, will please call and settle their accounts by cash or note. I would prefer the cash; but a note will do, provided I have some security of receiving payment in a reasonable time. I have taken into view the pressure of the times, and am disposed to give every indulgence I can, consistent with my situation. I hope this notice will be attended to, as it is disagreeable for me to be compelled to make collection forcibly.

SAML. M'COMB.

Charlotte, May 17, 1826. 6t89.

Public Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that well known establishment, lately owned and occupied by Dr. Henderson, and is now prepared to entertain travellers and others, who may please to call on him; and no exertions will be spared to render them comfortable, and their stay agreeable. His table will be furnished with every variety which the country affords; his bar with the best of liquors; and his stables with plenty of provender, and careful servants will be in constant attendance.

ROBERT I. DINKINS.

Charlotte, April 20, 1826. 6t89.
The Camden Journal will insert the above three weeks, and forward his account for payment.

TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL, on accommodating terms, all my Houses and Lots in the town of Charlotte, North Carolina, twenty-two in number, four of them comfortably improved, together with my two story dwelling-house and tanyard, all in good repair. Also, a good small farm, convenient to town. Persons who are desirous of purchasing, would do well to call and get good bargains, as I wish to remove to the West in the fall.

WILLIAM RUDISILL.

Charlotte, N. C. March 24, 1826. 6t89.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable tract of Land, on accommodating terms, which lies in the lower part of Iredell county, on the head waters of Rocky River, adjoining the lands of G. S. Houston, Benjamin Frevard and others, and containing 372 acres. The said land is of good quality and well watered, both as to springs and branches. Of the land now in crop, amounting to 40 or 50 acres, the most of it is well manured and will produce corn, cotton or wheat, in sufficient quantity to abundantly compensate the husbandman for his labor. Experience has proven that it is peculiarly adapted to receive great and permanent benefit from manure. There is on it a large portion of low grounds, of excellent quality, either for meadow or pasture, 10 or 12 acres of which are in good order and have been mowed for a number of years. The principal dwelling-house is large and commodious, which, with a little additional expense, might be made comfortable and convenient even for a large family. The situation on which it stands is probably equal to any in the adjacent counties. There is a well of good water convenient to the house, and a large, fertile garden. There are two improvements on this tract, which will be sold together or separately, to suit purchasers. It would be a desirable place of residence for a member of the profession of Law or a Physician, being in a respectable and populous neighborhood, and at nearly an equal distance from five surrounding villages. It is unnecessary to give a further description of this land, as those, no doubt, wishing to purchase, will view the premises. For terms, apply to the subscriber, living 5 miles north of Concord, Cabarrus county.

A. C. M'REE.

N. B. Approved cash notes, negroes, or notes negotiable and payable at the Charlotte Bank, will be received in payment.

A. C. M.

State of North-Carolina, Iredell County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1826.

John Stewart vs. Scire Facias to shew cause why the real estate of the deceased should not be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Stewart, Thomas Leech and his wife, and Moses Stewart, heirs, defendants in this suit, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Catawba Journal, that the aforesaid defendants appear at the next court to be held for the county of Iredell, at the Court-House in Statesville, on the 3d Monday in May next, by some attorney of said court, or in person, and file their answer, otherwise the plaintiff will be heard ex parte and have judgment, as to them, pro confesso.

Teste, R. SIMONTON, Clk.

3m91—price adv. \$4.

Delivery Bonds,

For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

Notice.

BY virtue of a decree from the Court of Equity, held on the 19th day of May ultimo, at the Court-House in Charlotte, I shall sell at public auction, on the 12th day of July next, at the Court-House door, and on a credit of twelve months, the

HOUSES & LOTS

where John Boyd, dec'd, formerly resided, and now occupied by Washington Morrison, Esq.; together with two small tracts of land adjoining the town. Bonds and approved security will be required. Further particulars made known on the day of sale, if required.

THOS. BOYD, Guardian of S. E. Boyd.

Charlotte, June 1, 1826. 86*

House of Entertainment,



AND Stage House, at the sign of the Eagle, in Charlotte, North-Carolina, by 1a136 ROBERT WATSON.

Ruffner's Strictures.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at this office, "Strictures on a book, entitled, 'An Apology for the Book of Psalms, by Gilbert McMaster.' To which are added, Remarks on a book, (by Alexander Gordon) entitled 'The design and use of the Book of Psalms.'" By HENRY RUFFNER, A. M. With an Appendix, by JOHN M. WILSON, pastor of Rocky River and Philadelphia.

State of North-Carolina,

Mecklenburg County—May Sessions, 1826.

John Patterson vs. Original Attachment, levied on a negro man named Pat.

IT is ordered by Court that advertisement be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at the August term, 1826, and there to reply, otherwise judgment will be entered against him.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. m. c.

State of North-Carolina,

Mecklenburg County—May Sessions, 1826.

James Clark vs. Original Attachment, levied on a negro man named Israel.

IT is ordered by Court that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear and plead, or judgment will be had against him at the August term, 1826.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. m. c.

State of North-Carolina,

Mecklenburg County—May Sessions, 1826.

John Springs vs. Original Attachment, levied on a negro boy named Planter.

IT is ordered by Court that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at the next August term, 1826, and there to reply, otherwise judgment will be entered against him.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. m. c.

State of North-Carolina,

Mecklenburg County—May Sessions, 1826.

P. Barringer vs. Attachment levied in the hands of Eli Springs, and him.

IT is ordered by Court that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at the next August term, 1826, and there to reply, otherwise judgment will be entered against him.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. m. c.

State of North-Carolina,

Mecklenburg County—May Sessions, 1826.

James Cowan vs. Attachment levied in the hands of Eli Springs, and him.

IT is ordered by Court that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at the next August term, 1826, and there to reply, otherwise judgment will be entered against him.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. m. c.

State of North-Carolina,

Lincoln County.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1826.

Samuel Beatty and his wife Sally, and Lucy Boyd, Nancy & Rebecca, William & John Lazaway, minors, by their Guardian, pendente lite, Samuel Beatty, vs. Partition of lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Davenport, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is, therefore, ordered by Court, that publication be made in the Catawba Journal three times within six weeks, giving notice to the said John Davenport that he appear before the Judge of our Superior Court of Law, at the next court to be held for Lincoln county, at the Court-House in Lincoln, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to show cause, if any he has, why partition should not be made according to law, of two tracts of land lying in Lincoln county, one of 240 acres and the other of 205 acres, of which the said William Davenport died leased and possessed, otherwise the said petition will be taken pro confesso, and adjudged accordingly.

Witness, Lawson Henderson, Clerk of the said Court at Lincoln, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1826, and in the 50th year of the Independence of the United States.

LAWSON HENDERSON.

Sermon on the Atonement.

JUST published, and for sale at this office, price 12 1/2 cents, "A Sermon on the Atonement." By SAMUEL C. CALEWELL, A. M.

Political.

WASHINGTON, MAY 30.

We take advantage of the first moment of leisure to review, very briefly, but we hope with all fidelity and candour, the proceedings of Congress during the session, which has just terminated. A variety of circumstances united to fix public attention and expectation on the course and conduct of the 19th Congress, and more particularly on its first session. Like all the sessions which immediately succeed a Presidential election, it was to be presumed, that this session would exhibit blighted hope and disappointed expectations, seeking solace as well as strength in any alliances, however monstrous and unnatural, on which hope and expectation might fix their dying grasp, and to which they could cling through all the agonizing processes of dissolution. This alone was sufficient to concentrate public attention on the late session; and when we take into view all the circumstances of the last election which defeated the schemes, personal and political, of a thousand young Hotspurs, who could see nothing less than black iniquity in any circumstances which could throw them into obscurity; when we look also to the strength of the various parties, tending, as they evidently were before the session, to a heterogeneous union for the purpose of opposing the constitutional chief who had been elected in hostility to their wishes and interests; it must be obvious that the people were prepared to regard the course of their representatives during this eventful session, with more than ordinary interest.

In another point of view, the last session was regarded as of more than ordinary importance. It was well known that our expanding territory, our multiplying population, our growing commerce, our increasing manufactures, and the prodigious improvements which industry and genius have wrought in our vast and varied soil, and its infinite variety of productions—that all these, and the numerous conflicting claims and interests arising out of all, threw into the hands of Congress, a labour and a responsibility, of which it was presumed that elevated body was sensible, and from the conscientious and active discharge of which it would not shrink. The people, every where from Maine to the Floridas, from the Atlantic to the Western frontier, reposed confidence in the men they appointed to represent them; it was the duty of these representatives to look to the variety of great trusts committed to them, and, forgetting private motives, and personal differences of opinion, to act with a single eye to the welfare and the wishes of that great people whose agents they are. We do not say that they have not so acted; we shall content ourselves with giving a brief review of the proceedings of Congress during the late session, and leave our readers to form their own conclusions.

It is well known to all who are conversant with legislative history, that the first four weeks of the session are usually occupied in the maturing, in committees, of measures which are to be subsequently acted on in the two Houses.—In this incipient stage of the session, the Judicial Bill, the bill for the relief of the surviving officers of the revolutionary army, the bill for the preservation and civilization of the Indian tribes, the amendments proposed to the Constitution of the United States, the Bankrupt Bill, and other bills of great general and local interest were digested and prepared. The bills we have specified, with the subject of the mission to Panama, constituted the important business of the session. Let us see with what efficiency legislative action has been brought to bear upon them.

On the 4th of January, the discussion on the Judicial Bill commenced and on the 26th it passed the House, occupying with the time consumed in discussing the amendment of the Senate, about five weeks of the attention of the House. This bill was succeeded by the discussion of the propositions of Mr. McDuffie to amend the Constitution, which consumed the next seven weeks of the session. The discussion of the amendment to the report of the committee on foreign relations, relative to the mission to Panama, followed in its order, and to this debate four weeks were devoted.—When this question was decided, the claims of the revolutionary officers were brought before a House irritated by previous collisions of opinion, fatigued with discussion, and indisposed to act harmoniously on any subject: they were disposed of in about two weeks; and a resolution having passed, fixing on the 22d of May for the adjournment of Congress, the House had only two weeks left to act on all the variety of business which had been excluded by the all-moopolizing measures which we have specified.

It thus appears that five weeks were spent in discussing the Judicial Bill in the House of Representatives, which bill was afterwards indefinitely postponed:—seven weeks were devoted to the debate on the Constitutional amendments, from the further consideration of which the Select Committee was ultimately discharged, without coming to any result:—four weeks were occupied in disputation on the restrictive amendment of the resolution of the Committee on Foreign Affairs relative to the mission to Panama, which was finally rejected, and the appropriation bill passed without reference to any resolutions:—two weeks were allowed to the claims of the revolutionary officers, which were laid on the table:—so that eighteen weeks out of the twenty-four weeks, comprising the session, have been monopolized in the discussion of questions which have produced no efficient result; or, in other words, in abortive legislation.

With reference to the proceedings in the Senate, a few remarks will suffice. During the early part of the Session, it was the practice of that body to sit only four days in a week. The first public measure of importance on which it acted, was that which arose out of the nomination of ministers to Panama, by the President of the United States. Here, as on the same question in the House of Representatives, the Opposition took its stand. From this chosen position, by mutual understanding, a concerted and combined movement was to be made against the administration. To give effect to this extraordinary combination, the Senate spent five or six weeks, with closed doors, in angry and stormy crimination on the one part, and firm and manly defence on the other. The nominations were ultimately confirmed. Of all the other acts of the Senate, but little can be said. The Bankrupt bill was laid on the table. A party in the Senate appeared to be intent upon laying the terrible ghost which seems to have haunted that body all through the session, called Executive Patronage. This dreadful phantom has proved as fatal to the wisdom of the Senate, as to its dignity. Mr. Branch resolved it to be a monstrous, horrible specter—

"Cui lumen ademptum."

Mr. Randolph, to prove Mr. Branch was correct, talked incessantly for some three or four weeks, to show that all the great men whom the country had heretofore delighted to honor were no better than selfish and designing knaves; that there had been no honest men in times past but the old gentleman who brought him up, standing "in loco parentis;" that the only man fit to be the next President is General Jackson; and that he would not vote for him if his party did not curb Executive patronage and defeat the Bankrupt bill. Mr. Benton, to test the feeling of the Senate, made a report to show that this patronage is of the most terrific character, and brought in six bills (we believe there are six of them) to take away all Executive influence in the Post Office, the Army, the publication of the Laws, &c. These bills will be fertile subjects for denunciation, declamation, and invective, during the next session, should they ever be called up.

The amendment, made by the Senate in the Judicial Bill, was fatal to that measure. The course which that body took in the first instance, by adhering to its amendment, and refusing the request of the other House for a conference, was considered by them disrespectful, and had no small influence in deciding the fate of the bill.

The other measures which were before the Senate were of a subordinate character; and an immense mass of bills is lost in consequence of the extraordinary extent to which the mania of speech making has been carried, and the indisposition to act in concert which has been produced by the new character of the general proceedings of that body.

When it becomes necessary to introduce, for the first time in forty years, resolutions for the purpose of limiting the licentious rage of discussion in a body heretofore remarkable for dignity and decorum; of protecting its own members from personal insult from each other; of throwing a shield between a senatorial slanderer and the members of the other branch of the Legislature; and of protecting the citizen who avails himself of his privilege to witness the proceedings of the Senate, from direct abuse;—we say, when it becomes necessary to erect these fences to preserve social happiness and the courtesies of life, from violation, as it appears to have become in the Senate of the U. S. every thinking man will concur with us in opinion, that this body has changed its character for the worse; and whether this be owing to the change in its Chair; or to the change in its members, it is equally mischievous to its fame, equally to be regretted by all who value the reputation of our country.

Some weeks before the conclusion of the present session, it will be remembered that a Committee was appointed to select the most important measures from the mass of public business, with a view that these should be acted on by the House before any other business was called up. Independent of reports of Committees which were made the order of the day, that Committee made out a list of about 177 bills which were to have priority. Of these 177 bills, about 60 are left untouched: exclusive of which, we believe there are about twenty bills from the Senate. The Committee recommended that all the business in the four first classes should be "disposed of this session." About forty bills in these classes remain unacted on. It is true these bills will have priority in the orders of the day for the next session; but that session has a constitutional limit, & as all the great measures of this session will, if acted on at all, be taken up at the next session, *de novo*, and discussed over again, there is but little chance that the application and good management of the second session of this Congress can redeem the indisposition to business and unskilful management exhibited in the first.

Journal.

CIRCULAR TO POST MASTERS.

Post Office Department,

27th MAY, 1826.

SIR: Complaints have been lately made of delay and sometimes loss of Newspapers sent by mail. These may be attributable in some cases, to the careless manner in which papers are prepared for the mail, but, in others, they are believed to arise from the inattention or design of Post Masters. It is feared that some of them are so forgetful of their duty, as to consult the convenience of contractors on horse routes, by retaining a part of the packets when the mail is so large that the usual number of bags cannot contain it. Others, it is said, being more culpable, retain newspapers to read them. A moment's reflection must convince every Post Master guilty of either of these charges, that he trifles with the obligation imposed by his oath of office, and should be held responsible for such gross violation of duty.

Publishers of Newspapers and their Subscribers, as well as Post Masters, are requested to report to the Department, all irregularities in the reception of papers forwarded in the mail, and an assurance is given that where the irregularity shall be proved to have been produced by the negligence or design of any contractor, Post Master, or Clerk, the most effectual steps shall be taken to prevent its recurrence.

It is often of as much importance to the public, and always as essential to the reputation of the mail, that Newspapers should be as speedily and safely transmitted, as Letters; and an individual who is inattentive to the former, is unworthy of being trusted with the latter. He is a stranger to that high incentive to duty, which arises from an ardent desire to elevate the character of the Department, by giving the utmost efficiency to its operations.

In the post office law, it is provided, that, "If any person employed in any Department of the Post Office, shall improperly detain, delay, embezzle, or destroy, any Newspapers, or shall permit any other person to do the like, or shall open, or permit any other person to open, any mail or packet of Newspapers, or shall embezzle or destroy the same, not being directed to such person, or not being authorized to receive or open the same, such offender shall, on conviction thereof, pay a sum not exceeding twenty dollars for every such offence."

At all offices where Newspapers are mailed, Post Masters should see that they are properly put up and directed. None should be forwarded in the mail, except such as are secured by a substantial envelope, and have a legible superscription.

If this injunction were strictly observed, the number of failures would be greatly reduced.

Under no circumstances, should any part of the mail be left on a route short of its destination. This may always be avoided, by Post Masters at the important offices, keeping one or more extra mail bags.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN M'LEAN.

Printers will confer a favor on the Department, and probably promote their own interest, by publishing this Circular.

The editor of the American Farmer estimates the whole number of sheep in the United States at more than fifteen millions, and rapidly increasing. There are 496,529 sheep in the state of New York, and nearly if not quite as many in Pennsylvania.

Political.

From the Portsmouth Journal.

Executive Patronage.—Six bills have been introduced into the Senate of the U. States to limit the patronage of the Executive department of the government. The first bill provides "that the selection of Newspapers authorized to publish the laws, shall be made by the Senators and Representatives for the respective States." Now to justify this alteration in the existing law, it should be made manifest either that this trifling power has been abused, or that it probably will be abused by those who now exercise it. What were the facts in relation to the past exercise of this power by Mr. Adams, when he was Secretary of State? Did he on any occasion use this influence to promote his own election? We know not how it may have been in distant states, but in New-Hampshire the only paper which opposed his election, to wit, the Concord Patriot, was suffered to enjoy the patronage of Government. The case was the same in the State of Maine; and these cases are remarkable, because the two newspapers resisted the election of a Candidate who was the undoubted favorite of a vast majority of the people of the two states. In R. Island we believe the case was the same; in N. York, whose vote was the largest and the most doubtful, some of the papers which most steadfastly opposed his election, happened to be the printers of the laws, and they continued so to be; so it was in Pennsylvania, in Virginia, in N. Carolina, and many other states. It never was suggested, for the whole period during which the characters of the Candidates for the Presidency were so rigidly scrutinized, that Mr. Adams even used the patronage of his Department, to further his own election.

Nor is there any complaint that Mr. Clay makes improper use of that patronage. In New Hampshire and Maine we all know, that among the Newspapers which publish the laws of the U. States are some which are filled every week with ribald abuse against him.

Nor is it probable that this power will be exercised by the Senators and Representatives with more integrity than it is now by the Secretary of State. They will be more liable to influence of local jealousy, and personal partiality, and more subject to be moved by the spirit of party. The responsibility also will be divided; and the members may often choose to indulge personal friendship, and to give vent to private malignity.

Another of those bills to "reduce the patronage of the Executive," provides that no Post-master shall be appointed to any office where the compensation is above six hundred dollars per ann. without the advice and consent of the Senate. There is no objection probably to this bill; but a measure tending so greatly to increase the power of the Senate would have come with a better grace from the other House.

The other bills provide that the number of Midshipmen and Cadets shall be in proportion to the number of Senators and Representatives from the several states.

The last proposes to take from the President the power of dismissing officers of the army and navy without the sentence of a Court Martial.

This is certainly a novel principle. It has never been practised upon in any government; and we neither know the evil it is intended to remedy, nor what benefit it is calculated to produce. The proposed law will certainly give the officers of the army and navy a most secure hold upon their commissions; since it makes the tenure of the office to depend upon the will of their associates, and not upon the pleasure of the executive; it will also greatly increase the frequency of courts Martial, and we are inclined to think public sentiment is not yet ripe for either of these changes.

In order to gratify the curiosity of our readers, (says the *Baltimore American* of the 10th inst.) we publish in this day's paper one of the famous speeches of Mr. Senator Randolph, delivered during the last session. It is copied from the *National Intelligencer*, the editors of which say that one portion has undergone the revision of the speaker. The reader is desired to note the particular subject which was then under discussion in the Senate—and he will find that the speech might as well have been applied to any other as that which was professedly before that body. Here are the novels of Gil Blas, Tom Jones, Shakespeare, and the novels of Miss Edgeworth, mixed up with personal invective, malice and all the hateful passions, without even the point which this Senator usually gives to his stings and satire. By far the worst portion of this speech passed under the review of Mr. Randolph himself. In the sequel, he laments that horseracing has given place to dissipation of other kinds; such as colonization societies, societies for the propagation of the everlasting Gospel of God—for the amelioration of the condition of his fellow men in the journey which we are all taking together to the bar of the Almighty. These are the terms in which Mr. Randolph thinks proper to speak of men who are now bidding farewell to their parents, friends and

country, and in the performance of a religious duty braving the burning sands of the equinox or the snows of the polar regions—the sting of the scorpion and the scalping knife of the savage—to bear amongst ferocious, cruel and ignorant men the white standard of our Redeemer.—May heaven assist the blindness of this infatuated man. Insanity, either voluntary or involuntary, is the only decent plea that can be made in his behalf.

In the Richmond Enquirer of the 9th ult. the principal editorial article is ostentatiously headed under the imposing head of "DIPLOMATIC ARRANGEMENT," in capitals. It introduces an extract from a letter to a gentleman in the country, written at Washington, with some preliminary remarks of Mr. Ritchie, which, if they do not import the grand discovery of another "Crisis," at least display a laudable and patriotic solicitude, that the country may not be ruined, and the people's pockets totally exhausted by the wasteful extravagance of the Administration in the useless multiplication of our foreign embassies. And what, gentle reader, would you suppose is the real purport of the extract? Divested of all the speculation and far-fetched inferences of Mr. Ritchie's correspondent, it attempts to make out this case—that, during the last session of Congress, before the resignation of Mr. King was known, it was intended by the Administration to send Mr. Gallatin on a special mission to England to negotiate on two very important subjects of difference between the two countries; that, when Mr. King's desire to return was communicated and acceded to, the intention, as to Mr. Gallatin, was changed, and he agreed to go out as Mr. King's successor; and that Mr. Gallatin will not be required to remain abroad after he shall have concluded the several matters of negotiation with which he is charged. The reader will bear in mind that Mr. King's ill health obliges him to return, and that Mr. Gallatin is nominated as his successor in the usual way.—Whatever was thought of, if Mr. King had remained in the bad health with which he has been constantly afflicted during his residence in England, was either not matured, or abandoned; it was only in contemplation, not consummated. Thus, Mr. Ritchie, at a loss for deeds of the administration to censure, purveys in the region of conjecture and thought, in order to find something to minister to his splenetic humour. And this is the same Mr. Ritchie who soon after the commencement of the present administration, hypocritically canted about "judging of the tree by its fruits." Instead of judging by the fruit, his eagerness to find fault will not allow him to await even the unfolding of the bud. The truth is, that Mr. Ritchie can only be appeased or conciliated by one arrangement of public affairs, and that is, that the "Richmond Party" should govern the Union, and he the Richmond Party, through his "Enquirer."

We have made some inquiries into the circumstances stated by the correspondent of the Enquirer, and learn that the propriety of associating Mr. Gallatin with Mr. King was under consideration during the last session of Congress, not to treat separately but conjointly, not on two subjects only, but on all the important questions of difference between the two countries. These are the circumstances which probably led the Executive to consider whether the public interests might not be promoted by a special mission. In the first place, the practice of the Government—under Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Pinckney was associated with Mr. Monroe to treat with England; during Mr. Madison's administration, a commission of five was deputed to treat of peace and commerce; while Mr. Monroe was in office, the same Mr. Gallatin was sent to treat with England, in conjunction with Mr. Rush. Secondly, the very great importance of the present subjects of difference between the two countries, as will be instantly conceded, when it is stated that among others to be adjusted, are our north eastern boundary, the navigation of the St. Lawrence, our boundary on the north-west coast, the Colonial trade and the slave convention. Thirdly, Mr. King's ill health. And lastly, the British Government has appointed two able ministers (Mr. Huskisson and Mr. Addington) to treat with ours, and has, we understand, expressed an expectation that we also would be represented by two.

If Mr. Adams be censurable at all, it is perhaps for not having yielded to those weighty considerations which recommended a plural commission.

That he did not, is probably owing to the fact that Mr. Gallatin enjoys better health than Mr. King; and to the regard which he has for that very economy which he is most unjustly abused of neglecting. Should it be the pleasure of Providence to visit our new minister with disease, or with a still greater calamity, it may be then indispensable to appoint an associate, or a successor, in which event a new occasion will be furnished to Mr. Thomas Ritchie and his correspondent for vituperation.

Nat. Journal.

Creek Treaty.—The Georgia newspapers have opened in full cry against the Creek Treaty. That the people of that State would be satisfied, or will be satisfied, until they have obtained full possession of all the Indian lands within the limits of Georgia, nobody who has observed the progress of the controversy, can have supposed. As it is, the last treaty gives them five sixths of the whole, and they are as far from being satisfied, as when the treaty of the Indian Springs was annulled. There is something disgusting in the remorseless avidity with which they pursue their prey—it seems scarcely to belong to civilized man. No allowance whatever is made for the difficulties which the Government of the United States has had to encounter in its negotiations with the Creeks—or for the national attachment which these poor people feel for the land of their fathers' and their own nativity. The people of Georgia will not remember that these Indians cannot be compelled to sell their country, and that the United States having recognized their right of sovereignty in the soil, are forced to act as with independent nations. Like Shylock, they demanded their bond, and seem willing to enforce its penalty, even at the cost of civil war. In vain has the Government strove in good faith to fulfil its covenant to the State of Georgia—in vain has it accomplished five sixths of all

she asks—in vain has it assured that State, that this is all which it is possible to get from the Indians without a resort to the bayonet—in vain has the House of Representatives, with the exception of the Georgia and Alabama Delegations, unanimously expressed their approbation of the treaty last made, and thus rescued the Government from imputation of blame:—Georgia will not be appeased—she must have all the land—nothing less will satisfy her. Like a froward child, the more that is done to satisfy her, the more angry and outrageous she gets—and like a froward child, we hope she will be left to cry herself into a good humour. Her complaints of what is done, and what is not done, are alike unreasonable—and if it were possible to obtain for her the much coveted land, the concession would be ascribed to intimidation at her threats, and not to the wish of discharging the obligation which the Government has incurred for her. Every moderate man must feel disgust at the exorbitancy of her demands, the violence and disregard to the harmony of the Union with which she has pursued them, and the ingratitude with which she has repaid every effort of the Government to accommodate her wishes. Sympathy for the Indians, thus virtually compelled to sell their native country, and the tombs of their fathers, all must feel. Sympathy for Georgia, in her defeated expectations of grasping all the Creek lands in her boundaries, none can feel.

Richmond Whig.

General Intelligence.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 12.

The packet ship Brighton, which arrived on Saturday, left Cowes on the 6th of May, bringing London papers, &c. to the preceding evening, from which the following articles are extracted:

CORFU, MAY 3.—Ibrahim, in the last attack on Missolonghi, had combined all his preparations in a manner which promised decisive success.

A considerable force was ordered to advance by land, while 200 boats and small craft, with 3,000 men on board, were to attack on the sea side. An attack on this point at first succeeded, and the Egyptian troops, after having surmounted all the obstacles that the nature of the ground presented, penetrated to the Custom-House.

But, on the other hand, the Greeks had prepared every thing to receive the enemy courageously. Intrenched behind a long line of hogheads filled with sand, which extended from the Custom-House to the mills, they had planted their cannon there, and from behind this rampart kept up a brisk fire upon the enemy's troops.

On both sides the battle was obstinate and terrible, but the resistance of the inhabitants and of the garrison was so intrepid, and the carnage of the Egyptians, commanded by Ibrahim in person, so frightful, that they were at length obliged to retreat in disorder. The massacre was dreadful; part of the boats fell a prey to the flames, and the troops on board perished in the fire. Several others ran aground. Scarcely 500 men escaped on the sea side this terrible disaster. The troops on the land had the same fate. Ibrahim received in the battle a mortal wound.

It was at that very moment that the arrival of Fabvier, Botzaris, Gouras and Karaiskaki was announced, with about 8,000 men, regular and irregular. A corps of Turkish troops, under the command of Mehemet Redschid Pacha was immediately directed against them; but it was surrounded and destroyed, and Mehemet Redschid the commander, made prisoner.

Second letter from Corfu, April 4.

I have the pleasure to announce to you the happy news of the death of the famous Ibrahim. This news has been bro't to day officially from Prevesa, to which place three Tartars had been despatched to fetch surgeons, who did not find him alive. Ibrahim, in the attack on Missolonghi, seeing his troops discouraged, and in part destroyed by the fire of the Greeks, rushed towards the ramparts of the place, with his sabre in his hand, at the head of some men whom he had been able to rally; but a Greek having perceived him, took so good aim at him that he fell on the spot.

Our letters from Zante, by way of Trieste, confirm the defeat of Ibrahim.

PARIS, MAY 5.—Letters from Constantinople of April 7, say that a courier from St. Petersburg, had arrived in the night of the 4th, at the residence of Minziasky, and it was reported that he was the bearer of a categorical declaration from the Emperor Nicholas, in which that monarch insists on the necessity of terminating the difference between Russia and the Porte.—The emperor demands the re-establishment of the privileges of the two principalities as well as the immediate sending of Turkish Commissioners to settle, in concert with Russian negotiators, the difficulties which have so long subsisted between the Porte and Russia. Six weeks is fixed for the answer.

The Amsterdam papers of May 1, announce that intelligence had been received from Odessa, March 30, Syria, 15 Smyrna, 15, and Constantinople, 19; all state that Com. Hamilton had announced

to the Greek government the recognition of the Independence of Greece by England and Russia. This intelligence, says the London Courier, would, in the American phrase, be "important, if true;" but that paper says it does not believe a syllable of it.

New disorders are reported to have broken out in some of the Spanish provinces and that Charles V. has been proclaimed at no great distance from Madrid. 2000 officers in the French army, disgusted at the conduct of Ministers, have solicited leave to retire.

The Royal George East Indiaman was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 24th December, near Canton. There were 8000 chests of the Company's Tea on board.

The London Courier is embarrassed in giving us a national appellation. We must no longer be Americans, because other nations have sprung upon the same continent, and claim a participation in the name. The following anecdote, which we have just now, not for the first time, met with, is apposite to the subject.

"Mr. James S—, a gentleman of wit, is an attorney, and lives in Austin Friars, London. As ill luck would have it, another Mr. James S—, also an attorney, came to live in the same house. The consequences, of course, were very inconvenient to both. Letters were continually miscarrying, messages going wrong, in short, *contre tems* of every kind were of daily occurrence. After this had gone on for some time, the Mr. S. who had come later to the house, called on his namesake with an open letter. 'You see, sir,' said he, 'I have opened a private letter of yours—it is very unpleasant that I should do so; the same accident happened against me last week, and as the christian and surname of both are the same, I do not know how these disagreeable things are to be avoided, unless one of us leaves the house.' 'Of course,' said the wit, 'it must be you, for as you have come here last, being *James the Second*, you should abdicate.'

We do not wish our new neighbours, on the Southern Continent, to abdicate.—Let them retain their situation, and prosper: but if either of us must prevent embarrassment to the English Editors, change our name, we presume it should be the States which came last into the family of nations.

Wal. Journal.

From the Scholarie (N. Y.) Republican.

A Singular Adventure.—Some fifteen or twenty years ago, a man and his wife, then considerably advanced in life, settled in the adjoining town of Duaneburgh. They were in very indigent circumstances at that time, and like many others who have commenced the world with better prospects, have held their own remarkably even since; supporting a family of small children by the precarious trade of basket making.—The woman was a native of one of the West India Islands, and a widow before she married her present husband. Her appearance and manners plainly showed that she had seen better days, and she often told her neighbors that she had wealthy connexions and a property of her own in her native country. The neighbors of course, gave very little credit to this story.—About six years since, however, the old lady having carefully laid by ten or fifteen dollars, took her departure, unaccompanied by any one, for the West Indies. Weeks, months, and years have passed over, but there came no tidings of the old lady. She had almost ceased to exist in the recollection of her nearest neighbors; the old man, her husband, had given her up for lost, and it is said, had long since begun to cast his eyes about among the plump widows and antiquated damsels of the neighborhood, fearing that he might be under the necessity of supplying the place of his absent, and perhaps deceased wife; (for he waxed old, and did not love to be alone,) when one day last week, while the old man sat cogitating on the subject at his cottage door, a beautiful carriage drove up and made a halt—the door opened—the steps are let down, and lo! out jumped the old lady dressed "in silks and satins," plump into the old man's arms! The old man, we suspect, was considerably shocked!

A Grand Mistake.—A survey of the route of the Grand Caledonian Canal led to the belief that the work could be constructed at an expense of £20,000, and an appropriation to that amount was first granted by the Government. The trifling sum of £980,000, says Professor Carter, was afterwards added.

High Duty.—The duty on Rock Salt in Great Britain is £5 (\$22.20) the ton: the cost of the salt exclusive of the duty, 10s (\$2.22), the ton.

A gentleman in Essex having in his orchard many old supposed worn-out apple trees, which produced fruit scarcely larger than a walnut, he last winter took fresh made lime from the kiln, slacked it with water, and well dressed them with a brush; and the result was, that the insects and moss were completely destroyed, the outer rind fell off; and a new smooth, clean, healthy one was formed; and the trees, although some of them 20 years old, have now a most healthy appearance.

London paper.

BEAUCHAMP.—The Kentucky Argus publishes a part of the trial of Beauchamp, which occupies eight wide and closely printed columns; how much space the remainder will occupy we have no means of judging. Remarking upon the trial the Argus says, "Many rumours are afloat as to Beauchamp's confessions. Few of them, we believe, are entitled to confidence. It is certain, however, that he has confessed the crime; that he gave directions where the knife, with which it was executed, might be found; and that on enquiry, it was ascertained, that a knife precisely answering his description had been found at the spot where he said he had concealed it. It is a small old fashioned butcher knife, ground sharp on the back as well as edge an inch or two from the point. It was found in a lot occupied by Mr. Wade, where Beauchamp had buried it. He alleged also, that he had concealed the corner of the handkerchief near the same spot, and could find it. On Sunday last he was taken out of jail and went with a number of persons for the purpose, but did not succeed. The ground where the knife, and, as he stated, the corner of the handkerchief, were concealed, had been spaded up. He pointed to within six inches of the spot where the knife was found, as the place where he concealed it, and said he had chewed up the corner of the handkerchief into a wad, dug a hole with the knife, buried it, and then buried the knife close by it. We do not deem it proper to embody in this paper any of the thousand rumours we have heard relative to his further confessions. A pamphlet, we are told, is in preparation and will be immediately published, in which the public will see his own account of the affair."

Balt. Patriot.

On the 10th ult. a party of gentlemen, 15 in number, and several trasty negroes, at the request of Capt. Vereen, met at Dr. Allston's Branch, on Pee Dee, to hunt a gang of runaway negroes, who were infesting the neighboring Plantations. After hunting very assiduously for several hours they discovered a Camp in Gadsden's Bay, and started several negroes, but from the impenetrable nature of the swamp, it was impossible to overtake them; two guns were fired, but the gentlemen did not wish to hit the negroes. A large quantity of beef was found in the Camp, drying on scaffolds, four hides, a fine fat cow, supposed to belong to Col. Hunt, hamstrung, pots, clothes, a hogpen, wells dug, and every necessary preparation for a long residence.

We hope the Black River gentlemen will attack the other side of the Bay, and by such means the negroes will become so uneasy they will probably go in to their owners.

Georgetown S. C. Gaz.

Intelligence for American Antiquaries.—About 20 miles from Suggville, Alabama, there have been found in an ancient Indian burial ground, earthen pots, with covers, containing human skeletons.—The tops nearly as large as the lower parts; and each one contains a complete set of bones. They appear to be of all ages and sizes. Dr. Nathaniel Bicknell, the writer of the intelligence, in a letter to Dr. Mitchell, of May 14th, 1826, states that among these skeletons was one of 3 feet in length, whose jaws had no alveolar sockets, nor any other evidence of having contained teeth. On the contrary, the upper and under maxillaries had complete cutting edges! All the others were of usual dimensions. When first exposed they are hard and firm; but in six or eight days they moulder away and crumble down. If you can devise any method of preventing this decomposition, by steeping in glue, or otherwise, they could be sent to museums for the inspection of physicians, historians, and others.

Progress of sound.—In the last number of the *Revue Encyclopedique* there is an account of a very extraordinary proposal, viz. to communicate verbal intelligence in a few moments to vast distances, and this is not by symbols as in the telegraph, but in distinct articulate sounds uttered by the human voice. This plan originated with an Englishman, Mr. Dick, according to whose experiment, the human voice may be made intelligible at the distance of 25 or 30 miles.

The writer of the following editorial *den*, says the Baltimore Patriot, ought to receive the highest prize for the best dunning address; and we hope the typographical fraternity will contribute a small sum from their SURPLUS FUNDS (!!!) for that purpose.

The Rev. Mr. R. of N. used to go to his neighbor every Saturday evening to borrow 5 dollars, which he always returned on Monday morning.—As the same money which had been lent was invariably returned in payment, the lender became surprised at the repetition of a request so singular, and asked for an explanation. The good old parson replied, that he had no use for the money but on Sundays, for he could preach much better with a five dollar bill in his pocket than when it was empty. If our readers have the sagacity which we believe they possess, the above story may suggest to them the reason why we sometimes write no better.

New Bedford Mercury.

LEECHES.—The demand for leeches (blood suckers) is to great in France, that the marshes of that country cannot supply it. Immense numbers are caught in the lakes and ponds of Spain and brought into France. A few months since, the Spanish leech hunters caught a Frenchman, who followed the same trade, and having stripped him, they tied him to a tree, and covered him with leeches, which would have sucked him to death, if his comrades had not released him. A farmer in France earned 30,000 francs in 4 years by the trade in leeches. —He had multiplied them in a small pond so that the annual produce was 200,000, when some flocks of wild ducks alighted on his pond, and in twenty four hours swallowed all his leeches and his hopes.

Stick to the carriage by all means.—Last week, Sylvanus Miller, esq. was shockingly hurt by rashly jumping from a dearbon wagon, when the horse, having taken fright, was running at full speed. He broke his leg in a very dangerous manner, and was otherwise greatly injured. On this occasion we once more remind our readers that we have repeatedly cautioned persons who are thus run off with, never, on any account, to leave the carriage, when it is thus hurled along with furious rapidity: for though their situation is, at best, dangerous, jumping out, is certain injury, and almost certain destruction. When a horse runs off, he seizes the bit between his teeth, and is beyond being controlled by any steady pull: The only way is by sawing his mouth, pulling alternately first one rein and then the other, which sometimes answers to bring him up; but, if not, remember to stick to the carriage at all events, and in every case but when you see a precipice before you. *N. Y. Eve. Post.*

It is stated in a Virginia paper, that immense swarms of locusts are making their appearance in the vicinity of Charlottesville. The forest seems to be alive with them, and their monotonous drone is heard in all directions from morning till night.

On the 31st ult. a man by the name of Preshoe, in discharging an old rusty swivel, in Wareham, (Mass.) had both legs blown to pieces in such a manner as it is supposed to require amputation. One of his eyes was also very much injured.

Hay is now selling at \$30 per ton, and it is found that flour is a cheaper food for cattle than hay. It is given as a fact worthy to be put on record, that while the manufacturers of Great Britain are suffering for want of food, the people of Pennsylvania are feeding their horses with flour. *Philad. Jour.*

Great Fishing.—On Monday, the 8th inst. a company at River-Head, L. I. took in a seine 1,500,000, moss-bunkers, or bony fish. These fish are used with great advantage as a manure, and it is stated that 10,000 will make the worst land produce twenty bushels of wheat per acre. *N. Y. Times.*

Large Cargo.—The new American ship Great Britain, Capt. French, cleared out yesterday, for a market in Europe. She has on board, under deck, 2415 bales of cotton, weighing 886,600 pounds, which, it is supposed, is the largest cargo that ever left the United States. This ship measures 725 tons, and is fitted out in a style, corresponding with her admirable model and materials. The value of her cargo forms a striking contrast with its worth at a recent period. It is now estimated at \$89,000; and about twelve months ago, it would have brought in this market more than \$250,000. *Mer. Advertiser.*

Groton Heights.—The Legislature of Connecticut has passed an act authorizing a lottery to raise the sum of \$11,000 for the purpose of erecting a monument on Groton heights, where the brave Ledyard and his companions fell in the revolutionary war, beneath the treacherous blows of their own surrendered weapons.

The Sheep Stealing Business. we understand, has been carried on very extensively for some weeks past, especially on the farms lying upon navigable streams. Mr. Benjamin Harwood on South river, is one of the sufferers.—Dr. Waters' farm, on Rhode River, has been entirely stripped of sheep, not leaving him the old ewe to begin with again. *Maryland Republican.*

RAPID TRAVELLING.—Passengers who left Philadelphia on Tuesday morning, the 30th ult. arrived in the City of New-York time enough to take the Albany steam boat on the same evening, and reached Saratoga to dinner on Wednesday, being a distance but little short of 300 miles.

Suicide.—Yesterday, says the Forestville (Chautauque, New York) Gazette of the 27th ultimo, Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. Justus Taylor, of this town, after attempting to kill her husband, put a period to her own existence by cutting her throat with a razor, and that too in the presence of three or four persons. Mrs. Taylor was a respectable woman, and has left a family of small children. She had for sometime previous to her death, been subject to fits of insanity.

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1826.

Another disappointment in the receipt of paper, has compelled us to delay the publication of the present No. of the Journal until this time. The paper was purchased in New-York early last spring, and arrived at Charleston in April; but the low state of the river, in consequence of the drought, prevented its reaching Camden till within a few weeks past, since which no opportunity has offered of getting it hauled to this place. We were, in consequence, obliged to send a small wagon for a part of it; and the remainder, no doubt, will be received before it will be needed. Under these circumstances, without being able to buy or borrow, to relieve our immediate wants, the regular publication of the Journal was a thing impossible. Transportation from the sea-port towns in the southern states, to the interior, is attended with so much uncertainty, and liable to so frequent interruptions from natural causes, that disappointments of this kind must sometimes unavoidably happen:—that we shall be exempt from them, hereafter, is more than we can promise; but we shall spare no exertions to guard against them.

We are authorized to state, that *Matthew Wallace, Esq.* is a candidate to represent this county in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.

We are also authorized to announce, that *John M. Ingram, Esq.* is a candidate for the House of Commons in the next General Assembly.

We publish in this week's paper a circular from the General Post-Office, concerning the failure of newspapers transmitted in the mail. The failure of papers is doubtless, in many instances, owing to Postmasters; but it may also often be attributed to the negligence or carelessness of printers themselves; of this, the Post-Office in this place furnishes almost weekly proof. Many packets are so illegally directed, that it requires a close inspection to decypher their destination, and it not unfrequently happens, that the superscription cannot be decyphered at all; on others, again, the direction is imperfect, as for instance, papers destined for Mecklenburg, in Virginia, are, in some instances, simply directed *Mecklenburg*, and consequently they are sometimes turned out of their course and reach this county; this has several times happened, in the course of the past year, to packages from the office of the *Republican*, in Petersburg, Va.

Another cause of failure, is *wrong direction*. Not long since, a packet of the *Fayetteville Observer* came directed to this place, when it ought to have been directed to an office in South-Carolina—a new wrapper was of course put round it, and a proper direction given; but the packet which should have come here, never arrived. And it was only last week, that a packet of papers from the same office, passed through the Post-Office in this place, on its return from a jaunt to the west, for a *proper* direction. The above are by no means the only instances which might be mentioned; but they are sufficient to show, that blame often attaches to Postmasters, in consequence of the carelessness or negligence of printers.—There is no doubt that many postmasters are culpably remiss in their duties, and strangely insensible to the obligations imposed on them by their oaths of office; but it is no less certain, that printers are frequently in fault, and complain of others, when they alone are to blame.—Were they more careful in packing and directing their papers, there would be fewer causes of complaint.

Failure of papers.—We copy the subjoined article from the last *N. C. Journal*:

"In the course of the past week, we received complaints from three of our subscribers, that they do not receive this paper regularly. We assure them that the papers are punctually addressed to each subscriber, are carefully put up into secure packages, and are lodged in the post-office here in due time, so that the fault is not with us. We shall endeavour to ascertain how the failure takes place, and shall be obliged to each and every subscriber, who does not receive his paper, to inform us of it, and we shall try whether there be any *virtue* in Mr. McLean's Circular."

In relation to the above, we may remark, that two or three weeks since, in a packet of the Journal directed to the Post-Office in this place, came three papers directed to persons who do not reside in this quarter, but who, it was supposed, were residents of Richmond county:—the papers were consequently returned to the Journal office, to be forwarded to those to whom they belonged. Perhaps the editor can "ascertain" from this fact, "how the failure of his paper takes place."

It was only last week, that another packet of the *Petersburg Republican*, in search of its destination, reached the Post-Office here—it was directed "*Westland, Meck.*" without the name of the state. The packet set out on its return the succeeding mail.

NATHANIEL SILSBEE has been chosen Senator to Congress from Massachusetts, in the place of Mr. Lloyd, resigned. Mr. Silsbee is represented as an enlightened merchant, and well qualified for the office to which he has been elected. He is, says the *Boston Patriot*, the decided friend of the present administration of the General Government, and was among the earliest advocates of the election of Mr. Adams.

Misrepresentation.—The statement which is now going the rounds of the opposition papers, that Mr. Foote, recently elected U. S. Senator from Connecticut, is an anti-administration man, turns out to be, like most of their reports of political changes, a mere trick to catch gulls—it is altogether false. Mr. Foote was not a member of the minority-caucus—has uniformly been friendly to Mr. Adams, and will give his administration, so long as it shall deserve it, a firm support.

It is amusing to hear the opposition ringing incessant changes upon "*coalition! coalition!*" when they have formed, or are endeavoring to form a coalition as incongruous and monstrous as ever existed. In the opposition are combined men of every shade of politics, from the most latitudinarian interpreters of the constitution, to the most pharisaical sticklers for the letter—of staunch caucus men, and no less strenuous anti-caucus men—of people's men, and anti-people's men—of the ultras of two, and the disappointed all parties—

"Black spirits and White,
Blue spirits and gray;
Mingle, mingle, mingle,
You that mingle may."

with no unity of feeling or sentiment, and agreeing only in one thing—to oppose the administration, *right or wrong*. For an opposition, composed of such materials, to denounce *coalitions*, is the height of absurdity; its very existence depends on a coalition composed of the most heterogeneous materials, but which, having no affinity for each other, cannot, by any process of political chemistry, be made permanently to cohere.

Eating Snuff.—Maj. Denham relates, in his travels in Africa in 1823 and 24, that in the empire of Felatah, the men alone are permitted to smoke tobacco, but the women are also indulged in the luxury of *eating snuff*. Perhaps the origin of a practice which obtains pretty extensively in this country, may be traced to Africa: but be this as it may, it is certainly very much like the one in which the "women" of Africa are permitted to indulge.

The birth-day of American liberty and Independence, the Jubilee of our emancipation from bondage, will be celebrated at Hopewell Church, on the 4th day of July.

An appropriate discourse will be delivered by the Rev. John Williamson:—a political address is also expected.

Those who may honor us with their company, we hope will not regret their attendance.

Committee of the Congregation.

At the last term of the County Court of Guilford, it was ordered "That the County Surveyor make an accurate survey and measurement of all the principal roads in the county, as soon as may be, and present plans and his charges for the same to next Court; and one plan to John McRae, Esq. of Fayetteville, for the use of the Map of North-Carolina." The county court of Cumberland has also ordered a survey of that county, and appropriated 150 dollars to defray the expense.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The citizens of Lincolnton met at the Court-House on Thursday evening, the 8th of June, for the purpose of making arrangements for the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. Col. John Zimmerman being called to the chair, the following resolutions were adopted, to wit:—

Resolved, That Capt. Alexander, Isaac Erwin, Paul Kesler, Major Michael, Vardry McBee, David Ramsour, Daniel Seigle, Daniel Shuford and Col. Zimmerman, be the committee of arrangements.

Resolved, That J. D. Hoke be appointed to deliver an oration; and that Virgil Behe, Chas. Torrence, A. J. M. Brevard, Jacob A. Ramsour and George Hoke, be the committee of toasts.

Resolved, That it is the belief of this meeting, that economy ought to characterize the celebration of the 4th of July, and that extravagance is contrary to the republican simplicity and patriotic spirit of '76: therefore, a dinner will be furnished at a very moderate price, so that all may unite in feasting together on this glorious occasion.

Resolved, That the foregoing be published in the Catawba Journal and Western Carolinian.

JOHN ZIMMERMAN, Chairman.
JOHN D. HOKÉ, Secretary.

Connecticut.—In relation to Mr. Foote, who has recently been elected a Senator of the U. S. from Connecticut, we observe that several gross errors or misrepresentations are going the rounds of the papers. An article in the New York Nat. Adv. says Mr. Foote is an anti-administration man, and that he was a member of the minority caucus of sixty-six. Now the fact is, Mr. Foote refused to attend a caucus—was from the beginning in favor of Mr. Adams, and voted for him as President in the House of Representatives. His accession therefore to the Senate, is the accession of a tried and most decided friend to the administration. The contest between Judge Bristol and Mr. Foote was a contest between persons of the same political views in relation to the general government.—*N. Y. American.*

Cotton Factory.—We have just returned from a visit to the New Cotton Factory of Henry A. Donaldson, Esq. which was first put into operation during the last week. It is a large three story frame building, situated immediately below the point of meeting of Blount and Cross Creeks, which afford to this town an inexhaustible and invaluable water power, and both of which contribute to render this a most admirable situation for extensive works. Only a small portion of the machinery is yet in operation, but there is enough to show the beauty and simplicity of its fixtures and movement, and the wonderful facilities and advantages which labour-saving machinery has over the ordinary and tedious labours of the housewife.

From 20 to 30 persons, chiefly boys and girls, were employed in the establishment, who from their cheerful countenances and the lightness of their labors, seem to have cause to be pleased with their situation. *Fayetteville Observer.*

The aggregate of pupils in the schools of Boston, is 10,436, of which 7,044 are in public, and 3,392 in private schools. The annual expense is \$152,722; of which individuals pay 97,305, and the city \$55,417. The number of schools is 215.

DIED.

In Iredell county, on the 16th ult. Mr. ROBERT MCNEELY, in the 71st year of his age, with a painful disease of more than four years continuance. His character as an eminent christian was too well known throughout the large circle of his acquaintance, to need an insertion here. Suffice it to say, that his religion was of that kind which was able to support him under all his sufferings, and enable him to meet death with joy, saying, "for me to live is Christ, but to die is gain." [COMMUNICATED.]

Millinery & Mantumaking.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that she has arrived here from Charleston—where she intends to carry on the above business in its various branches and at the shortest notice.—Leghorn hats cut and trimmed in the latest and newest style—old Leghorns bleached and cleaned equal to new.

N. B.—Head dresses made in the latest and newest English and French fashions; also, Turans pinned up in the best manner.

E. LEVISON.

Mrs. E. Levison occupies, at present, the house lately occupied by Mr. James Harty, nearly opposite the Female Academy. 3190

Notice

IS hereby given to the citizens of Mecklenburg county, that all those who have any business to transact with me, in my official capacity, are requested to attend to it on the 4th Monday of this month, previous to the Court; inasmuch as the law requires me to make my returns on the first day of the Court, or suffer myself to be amerced in every case wherein I fail to make my return on the Monday of Court. JOHN SLOAN, Sheriff of Mecklenburg County. July 1, 1826.—3190

Ranaway

FROM the subscriber, on the 24th instant, a negro girl named CHLOE. She is 18 or 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and of rather a yellow complexion. Also, a boy named BILL, aged 16 or 17, but quite small of his age. Said negroes are supposed to be lurking about Charlotte. A liberal reward will be given to any person who will secure them in jail, or deliver them to me. 3190 B. OATES.

Charlotte Female Academy.

THE Examination in this infant Institution took place on Thursday, the 15th June, in presence of a respectable number of the trustees and citizens from the town and country; and we are happy to have it in our power to state, that our highest expectations were more than realized on the occasion. The classes were so judiciously arranged, and such equality existed, that no attempt was made to signalize individuals; the trustees believing that honors could not be conferred on some, without doing injustice to others. A considerable number of very small scholars, the most of whom commenced in the alphabet, were examined in spelling from 2 to 5 syllables, to the admiration of all. Those who were examined on reading, manifested the strictest attention to punctuation and emphasis. The different classes in Grammar, Parsing, Geography, Painting, &c. have, probably, not been excelled by any in the same time.

The Rev. Thomas Cottrell and lady were accompanied to this place with various letters of recommendation from the most intelligent and respectable sources in Warren county, where they formerly taught; and such has been the almost unexampled progress of the pupils under their care during their first session, that we feel no hesitation in recommending our Institution to the attention and patronage of the public in general, under the firm persuasion, that the various branches of female education will be taught as radically as in any other part of the state.

By order of the Board of Trustees,
R. L. DINKINS, Secretary.

N. B. In this Academy, all the branches usually attended to in female academies, are thoroughly taught; and three teachers constantly employed. The prices of tuition are as follows: Literature, \$10 per session. Drawing, Painting and Needle-Work, \$10 do. Music, on the Piano, \$20 do. All payable in advance. 3190

The editors of the *Cheraw Gazette* and *Camden Journal*, will give the above three insertions in their respective papers, and forward their accounts for payment.

Notice

IS hereby given, that by virtue of a Decree from the Court of Equity, dated the 20th of May last, I shall sell, at the Court House in Charlotte, on Saturday, the 5th day of August next, a certain tract of land belonging to the heirs of John M'Lure, deceased, lying in the county of Mecklenburg, adjoining the lands of John Byram, William Lees, and the lands of John Wilson, deceased, containing about 40 acres. Twelve months credit will be given, by the purchaser giving bond and approved security. D. R. DUNLAP, c. n. e. June 21, 1826. 3192

Notice.

BY virtue of a Decree from the Court of Equity, bearing date the 20th of May last, I shall sell, at the Court House in Charlotte, on Saturday, the 5th day of August next, a certain tract of land, belonging to the heirs of John M'Lure, deceased, lying in the county of Mecklenburg, adjoining the lands of Robert Barnett, Richard Robinson and Robert Robinson; and also a tract of land usually called the Bowles' old place, containing, by estimation, one hundred and twelve acres. Twelve months credit, the purchaser giving bond and approved security. D. R. DUNLAP, c. n. e. June 21, 1826. 3192

Taken Up.

AND committed to the jail of Mecklenburg, on the 23d of June, a negro man named WILL, about 50 years of age, about 5 feet three inches high, who says he belongs to Robert Johnston, on the south side of the Catawba river, in Chester District. ALLEN BALDWIN, Jailor. June 10

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg County.

William Means vs. Joseph Blackwood, Chas. T. Alexander, James Means. Petition to review the report of the Clerk.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Means is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the *Catawba Journal*, that the said James Means appear at our next Court, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in August next, then and there to plead or demur to the petition, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him. Test: ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. n. e. 6193—pr. adv. 32.

Books Missing.

THE person, or persons, who have the 2d volume of Hume's History of England, and the 1st volume of Sheppard's Touchstone, belonging to the subscriber, would oblige him by returning them immediately. WM. J. ALEXANDER. June 6, 1826. 3189

For Sale, for Cash only,

Hogs' Lard, Whiskey in barrels, Bacon, Sugar, Coffee, Jamaica Rum, Northern Rum, Best Madeira Wine, best Port Wine, Paints, Medicines and Drugs, &c. &c. ALSO,

A good assortment of Bolting Cloths, and Fan Riddles. JOHN IRWIN. June 9, 1826. 3189

Estate of Jno. Boyd, dec'd.

NOTICE is given to all those who gave their notes at the sale of Jno. Boyd, deceased, that the same have now become due, and that payment must be made before the first day of August next, or suit will be brought upon each, without respect to persons. No longer indulgence can or will be given.

P. HARRINGER, Adm'r. Charlotte, June 8, 1826. 3189

P. S. Mr. Wm. Smith, of this place, has all the papers belonging to said estate, in his hands, &c. P. B.

Notice.

THE public are cautioned against trading for a number of notes, one given by me to J. McRum, the amount of which was seventy-one dollars and some cents, dated in the year 1822; the other notes to J. Williamson, neither amount nor date recollected. Having already paid these notes to Williamson, I am determined not to pay them again. THOS. B. SMITH. 3189

Deeds, for sale at this Office.

POETRY.

From the New-York Athenæum.

"GO, MARK HER CHEEK!"

Go, mark her cheek!—the rosy hue
Of beauty on it once was there;
And o'er its bloom no shade had past
Of woe—no trace of care!
The rose that blossom'd there is dead;
Aye, faded on the stem—
Its shrivell'd leaves were bright enough
Till falsehood wither'd them.

Go, mark her eye!—once wanton'd there
Bland passion's spirits-beam—
And hope shot forth in every glance,
Its sunrays o'er life's stream:—
The orbs that once shone gloriously
Are fading from their spheres—
And grief hath dimm'd their passion-light
With wrong'd love's wretched tears!

Go, mark her form!—fram'd in the mould
And fashion of those ones,
That float on cherub wings among
Fair waters and bright suns:—
Now grace is fled, and nought is left
But shadow-like, and wan,
Cold relics, of a warm heart, crush'd
By the faithlessness of man!

IANTHIS.

Variety.

Mixing together profit and delight.

From the United States' Literary Gazette.

SUMMER.

The successive changes of the year are generally regarded by periodical essayists, as themes well calculated to interest their readers; indeed, in most literary journals which do not strictly confine themselves to what are called,—sometimes by a sad misnomer,—reviews, such subjects recur almost as regularly as the seasons. Nor is this at all surprising; let these descants be sung as often as they may, the theme can neither be trite, nor seem to be so, if he who has chosen it, aims only at the portraiture of his own feelings, and the simple expression of those thoughts, which the changes in the world without, and the world within him, naturally excite.

The Spring is of all others the favorite theme of song; most writers of imagination or sentiment, have, in one form or another, endeavored to paint its various beauties, and speak of the influence of peace and joy, which every heart then receives with glad welcome, if it ever opens to any emotions that do not belong to the lowest parts of our animal nature. There is indeed in this season of universal renovation, when all the beings that people earth and air, and all that is given them for food or habitations, awaken at once into life and loveliness;—when the fields put on their robes of beauty, and the gentle breezes are redolent of perfume and melody and vernal freshness, and all created existence seems to sing its song of thankfulness and hope,—there comes, indeed, with this season of beauty and promise to most persons, a momentary sense of undoubting and shadowless peace, a clearness and tranquillity of spirit, and if I may so speak, an opening into flower, of joys and hopes we knew not of,—that the heart may feel deeply, but language cannot adequately express. Still, I cannot but think,—perhaps because it is now with us,—that Summer is almost equally deserving of grateful notice. Spring is the season of promise, but the fulfilment comes with Summer; and this point of difference between the seasons I certainly regard as altogether to the advantage of Summer. I do not forget that the world thinks, or pretends to think, that anticipation always promises profusely, while the actual good is a sad niggard in redeeming her word; but, neither do I forget, that I have all the right, which my own experience can give, to believe there are more instances of exception to this rule, than of conformity with it; therefore I love enjoyment better than anticipation,—Summer better than Spring. "The earliest offspring of the year" comes arrayed in a garb of rich blossoms, of beauty as various and brilliant, as if the rainbow had crumbled and fallen, and sowed itself as seed in the earth; her tresses are wreathed with flowers of all hues and forms, her breath is a mingling of odorous sweets, and her pathway over the fields is marked by the upspring of their loveliest ornaments. But Summer has her flowers too, and with them she has her fruits; her airs move as gently, and bring a freshness far more welcome; they sigh through her laden trees, and play with fluttering petals of her full blown roses, and bear away a perfume that is yet more delightful, because with it there is a coolness that tempers the fervour of her sun.

But I love the Summer not for those charms only, which she has in common

with the Spring; she has others which are wholly her own. It is not until the warmer months have come, and the favours of the sun are fully disclosed, that we learn to appreciate fairly, and fully to enjoy the morning and evening coolness. A beautiful Spring day, contrasts its animating glow with the coldness of the night; Winter seems to linger in the darkness, because the hours of sunshine are yet too few and feeble wholly to overcome his influence. But when Summer is established, the breath of morning only invigorates and prepares for a day of not unpleasant languor; and the renovating coolness of evening brings with it positive delight. We have few days of intense heat; but be it as hot as it will, I do not know many things more pleasant, than to lie upon the green sward where the unmitigated odours of the sun have not yet fallen, and listen to the cooling music of the rippling brook, and lazily watch the dancing leaves as they playfully toss the sunbeams from one to the other and down to the still fresh grass. We have too, in summer, those showers, than which there is nothing more beautiful or sublime. Right well do I love to see the distant clouds roll their black volumes together, and hang their gold and purple skirts around the horizon, in all wild and graceful forms, as if to decorate with fitting tapestry, the arch of heaven. The heavy rain comes slowly until the fire bursts from its dwelling, and then falls in torrents, as if the imprisoned waters had escaped, when the lightning flash rent asunder the dark mass;—and the angry voice of thunder calls from cloud to cloud, from hill to hill, from heaven to earth, as if to bid man be still, and gaze with silent reverence, while He who rides upon the whirlwind passes by.

We have, to be sure, some days of such fierce and exhausting heat, that all sense of enjoyment or action, is lost in universal debility, if not in pain; these days are uncomfortable enough, I grant, and it some times happens that even the shadows of night appear to take away only the light of day, and leave its burning heat. But such days come very seldom, and when they do they are much less disagreeable,—at least to me,—than those chilly, misty, blue-devil days of Spring, which are perpetually recurring, to shake the leaves from the trees, and to death every bud of promise, and turn one's face ten times more blue than the damp sky, and which is worst of all, almost make one despair of summer. In short, I think the Spring may well be compared to a budding rose-bush—beautiful, very beautiful, indeed;—but we are perpetually looking to see this beauty expand into perfection, and we now and then find our fingers pricked unexpectedly with stinging thorns; while Summer is rather an orange tree in full bloom and bearing. The blossoms, which we could almost think woven of a snow-wreath, exhale delicious fragrance, and cluster round more delicious fruit; and we gladly forgive the rich perfume, even if it happens to breathe upon us with sickening intensity.

From the Masonic Mirror.

WATER.

ITS COMPOSITION AND DECOMPOSITION.

It was formerly believed by the ancients, that water was one of the four elements of which all other bodies in nature were composed: But in modern times, by the aid of chemical science, those false notions entertained by them have been abandoned; and the bodies they consider as elementary, are now proved to be compound. The composition of water does not appear to have been known until within the last half century; and Mr. Henry Cavendish is the first Philosopher who revealed it to the world; to him, therefore, the merit of this important discovery is due. The experiments of Mr. Cavendish, Lavoisier, Dr. Priestly and others, have resulted not only in showing water to be a compound body, but accurately determining its precise composition. Mr. Cavendish found that by burning hydrogen gas mixed with common air, and afterwards hydrogen and oxygen gasses, there resulted in both cases, a fluid possessing all the characteristic properties of water. From these experiments he concluded that water is a compound, consisting of these two gasses, or their basis, chemically united in consequence of losing their latent caloric, which maintained them in a state of elastic fluidity. Mr. Watt, also from the experiments of Dr. Priestly and himself, adopted similar conclusions. If we put into a glass receiver two measures of hydrogen and one of oxygen gasses, they intimately unite, independent of agitation, and would remain so, unaltered for centuries; but if a lighted taper be brought in contact with them, they instantly take fire, producing a violent ex-

plosion. In this experiment a quantity of water is generated and deposited exactly equal in weight to the gasses employed. Should this explosion take place over water, no sensible residuum will accrue; but if the experiment be conducted in a dry glass vessel, or a plate be held over the flame arising from the combustion of the gasses, water will be found adhering to their surfaces. The formation of water is also shown by burning hydrogen alone. If a long glass tube be held over the flame of this gas, its internal surface will, in a short time, become covered with a thin coating of perfectly pure water. Now in this experiment, the hydrogen, at the moment of its combustion, unites with the oxygen of the atmosphere, and thus the product is water. Hence hydrogen cannot produce water without previously combining with oxygen. These two gaseous bodies unite with each other only in definite quantities; and there is no satisfactory reason for believing that they combine in any other proportions than that necessary for constituting water: hence this fluid is the only oxide of hydrogen with which we are acquainted. It appears then, that water is composed of two simple substances, called oxygen and hydrogen, and that they always exist in it in the same proportions; viz.—one volume of the former to two of the latter; or by weight, of eighty-nine parts of the former to eleven of the latter. Water can be decomposed and its composition thus proved analytically. At a high temperature, water is susceptible by the superior affinity which subsists between iron and one of its elements, of undergoing a chemical change, and being resolved into its constituent gasses. This is effected in two ways: either by passing steam through red hot iron pipes, or by mixing fragments of iron or zinc with sulphuric acid and water. The phenomena are accounted for on precisely the same principles, if we have recourse to either of the above methods. Take an iron pipe, or (which will answer the purpose,) a gun-barrel deprived of its butt end, and put in it some iron wire or iron filings, then place it across a small furnace, where it can be heated in the middle to a white heat: to one end of the barrel connect a small glass retort, which must be luted air tight; make a communication between the other, and a receiver inverted full of water, over a pneumatic trough. Now supposing all arrangements necessary for decomposing water, to be fulfilled, by applying the heat of a spirit lamp to the retort, the water will soon begin to boil, and the steam having no where else to go, must pass through, or into the gun barrel; where, coming in contact with the ignited surfaces of the iron, it is decomposed, or resolved into its elements; the oxygen as it is formed uniting with the iron, which, of course, we do not see; but the hydrogen, having no affinity for the iron, and nothing to combine with, passes through in abundance into the receiver. After the experiment, if the wire or filings be examined, they will be found corroded, assuming a dirty red colour; or in the language of chemists, they are said to be oxidised, and are called oxide of iron. The proper conclusions drawn from these experiments, obviously are, that this decomposition is effected by two causes; viz. a very intense temperature, and a powerful affinity which subsists between iron and oxygen; or in other words, iron has a stronger affinity for oxygen than hydrogen has. It is not always necessary, however, that an intense heat should be excited before we decompose water; because the decomposition goes on slowly at the common temperatures, as is proved by the circumstance of polished iron surfaces becoming rusty after exposure to a humid atmosphere.

In these processes only one product is collected; but if water be decomposed by a galvanic apparatus, both gasses may be separately collected, and measured. Dr. Hare of Philadelphia, has invented an instrument, called a deflagator, which is well calculated to produce this effect. If in this instrument, the plates be immersed into the corroding fluid, and the extremities of the wires, leading from both poles, be brought under the surface of water, small bubbles of gas will be seen rising from each of these extremities; over which, by placing small phials filled with water, they may be collected in a separate state. One of these wires must be platinum, viz. that connected with the positive pole; for if iron be substituted no gas will rise. On the examination of these gasses we shall find the one which came from the iron wire or negative pole, to be hydrogen. Allowing these phials to be of the same capacity, at the time one is half filled with gas, the other will be entirely filled; or the bulk of the gas in the former, being to that in the latter as 1 to 2. By throwing water into hot fires, it often happens

that it is decomposed: its oxygen, as it is presumed, uniting with the carbon of the fuel forming carbonic acid or oxide; and the hydrogen, at the same time, with another portion of the carbon forming carburetted hydrogen.—Hence in the case of large fires in our city, a small quantity of water is injurious; for in consequence of the formation of these gasses, they, by their combustion, serve rather to accelerate than retard the natural progress of the flames. Thus, we have presumptive proofs of the compound nature of water, and are enabled, by a knowledge of chemistry, to obtain the substance constituting this compound nature, and assign the philosophy of the processes by which they are obtained.

A Volary of Science.

From the Boston Medical Intelligencer.

PREMATURE INTERMENT.

Since the frequent publication of cases in which persons have been committed to the grave before the principle of vitality had ceased to exist, has not excited the popular horror of premature interment which could have been hoped and expected, it becomes the duty of the profession to interfere, and check a practice from which every feeling of humanity ought to shrink. If the lifeless body of a solitary and friendless pauper is taken from the grave for the purpose of enlightening the age on some point essential to the future welfare and health of mankind, clamor and tumult, "horrible sacrilege," "unfeeling wretches," sound in every ear, and the story of the inhuman act spreads, with the rapidity of wild fire, to every quarter of the country. A man, after a fit of sickness, ceases to breathe; the bystanders say with a sigh, "alas! he is dead;" and before twenty-four hours are elapsed, he is buried with the usual ceremony, and left, if he chance to revive, to stifle and horrify himself to death in his narrow mansion. Such cases occur much, very much oftener, than is generally imagined. Take, for example, the number of cases in which the coffin is opened after burial, and the proportional number in which there have been evident marks of revival: take then the whole number of cases in which the coffin is not opened after burial, and then see what is the proportional number in which we have a right to suppose life has existed in the grave! Is there a human being who does not shudder at the result! It is but a few weeks since a man in Ohio, supposed to have died of small pox, was put in a coffin and placed in the church yard, while the grave was made. "Some children, who stood near the coffin, thinking they heard a groan, mentioned the circumstance to the grave digger, who, however, took no notice of it, and the body was interred. The children having talked of what they heard, attention was excited, and on the following morning the body was taken up, when, dreadful to relate, the torn state of the shroud left no doubt that the poor wretch was buried alive!" This case, which we have on undoubted authority, was published in the newspapers, and there it ended. No anathemas were pronounced, no one accused of inhumanity, no excitement was produced, and no resolutions to interdict interment, until decomposition commences. Chemical decomposition is the only sure and unerring sign of death, and until this commences, no body should be committed to the grave, or even left without a watch.

It is a singular constitution of our nature, that we should be so unreasonable as to shudder and rebel against a practice in itself so innocent and useful as dissection, and regard with indifference a practice so truly inhuman, so unspeakably cruel and dreadful, as premature interment. We must take men, however, as we find them, and as common sense and the common voice have not put a stop to the habit of burying as soon as appearances of life are gone, it becomes the duty of the Faculty to enforce it themselves. Let us always advise, for we can only give our advice, that no body be interred until putrefaction commences; and if this will not produce the desired reform, let our authorities pass a law to the same effect. It is the only method of putting a stop to this serious evil.

From the Georgia Statesman.

Soon after the Pioneers of Mr. Cooper made their appearance, we visited the scenes of that interesting Romance,—that is, the mountains, caverns, lake, hotel, mansions, &c. of Templeton and its vicinity, Otsego county, N. Y.—the ancient residence and immense landed possessions of the Cooper family. Strolling through the burying ground of the author's family, we beheld a stone erected to the memory of his sister, who was supposed to be the Elizabeth of his Drama. On this stone is the following inscription, by his Hon. Judge Cooper, father of the Author and of the Heroine.

Adieu! thou gentle, pious, spotless fair,
Thou more than daughter of my fondest care,
Farewell! farewell! till happier ages roll,
And wait me purer to thy kindred soul;
Oft shall the orphan and the widow'd poor
Thy bounty feed, thy lonely spot explore,
Here to relate, thy seeming hapless doom,
(More than the solemn record of the tomb
By tender love inspired, can e'er portray,
Nor sculptured marble, nor the plaintive lay
Proclaim thy virtues thro' the vale of time,
And bathe with grateful tears thy hallow'd shrine.

Slumbering in the same silence and in the same cemetery, we saw the "tuffed mound" of our old faithful African, Agamemnon, who, as the reader will remember, exposed his Turkeys to the sharpshooters of the Pioneers. There is a rude slab of free-stone erected over his grave, by his revered master, and chiseled by his own hand, as follows:

In memory of Scipio, an aged slave, a native of Africa, who died March 27, 1799.
Oft did he, shivering call, to bless the hand
That would bestow a cordial to his wants,
Oft have I drop'd a tear to see his furrow'd
face cast smiles around
On those whose feeling hearts
Had, for a minute,
Made him forget the hardness of his fate.
His venerable beard was thin and white;
His hoary head bespoke his length of days,
His piteous tales of woe,
While bending o'er his staff,
He did relate,
Were heard in pensive mood
By those
Who looked beyond his tattered garb,
And saw his many sorrows.

* SCIPIO.—His dramatic name was Agamemnon.

Curious Advertisement.—The following is copied from the Vermont Gazette printed at Bennington: "Notice! It is the request of the subscriber, that his friends and cousins should suspend their visits for two years. HIRAM HULL."

EPIGRAM.

Well, said my friend, I like your creed—
That friends in need are friends indeed;
Thus you and I are friends most true,
For I'm in need, and so are you!

Mr. BINGHAM: I should like to see the following thought in your useful paper. It may be new to many, and also assist the simple and honest christian to resist the sophisms of those persons who, to palliate the reproaches of conscience, and embolden them in the cause of sin, elicit all their ingenuity and strength of intellect, to invalidate the authenticity of the holy scriptures.—A constant reader of the Journal.

A THOUGHT FOR DEISTS AND SCEPTICS.
A clear and concise demonstration of the divine inspiration of the Holy Scriptures, taken from the works of the Rev. J. W.

There are four grand and powerful arguments which strongly induce us to believe that the bible must be from God, viz:—miracles, prophecies, the goodness of the doctrine, and the moral character of the penmen.

All the miracles flow from Divine power: all the prophecies from divine understanding; the goodness of the doctrine from divine goodness; and the moral character of the penmen from divine holiness.

Thus christianity is built upon four grand pillars, viz:—the power, understanding, goodness and holiness of God. Divine power is the source of all miracles; divine understanding, of all prophecies; divine goodness, of the goodness of the doctrine; and divine holiness, of the moral character of the penmen.

I beg leave to propose a short, clear, and strong argument to prove the divine inspiration of the holy Scriptures.—The bible must be the invention either of good men or angels, bad men or devils, or of God.

1. It could not be the invention of good men or angels, for they neither would nor could make a book, and tell lies all the time they were writing it, saying thus saith the Lord, when it was their own invention.

2. It could not be the invention of bad men or devils, for they would not make a book which commands all duty, forbids all sin, and condemns their own souls to hell to all eternity.

3. Therefore, I draw this conclusion, that the bible must be given by divine inspiration.

There is far more satisfaction in doing, than receiving good. To relieve the oppressed, is the most glorious act a man is capable of: it is in some measure doing the business of God and Providence; and is attended with a heavenly pleasure, unknown but to those that are beneficent and liberal.

Men that are destitute of religion, says Lactantius, are so far from being learned philosophers, that they ought not to be esteemed so much as reasonable men.